

MARVELOUS PROSPERITY OF THE UTAH MINER

Conditions of Industry Excellent, and Every Camp of State Is Thriving as Never Before.

Lack of Labor Alone at Any Price the Only Drawback to Greatly Increased Production.

BY L. E. CAMOMILE.

Unprecedented prosperity has followed the miner through the year; it has stalked along, arm in arm with the smelterman; it has been in correspondingly close relationship with the promoter, stock broker and the dealer in mine, mill and smelter supplies. It has been a year of tremendous activity, and that even more has not been accomplished is due altogether to the fact that, for once in the history of the west and the country at large, the power of money has not been sufficiently potent to hurry anything along. Now, with the producing mines in Utah have been able to secure miners enough to swell their outputs to the dimensions desired. The smelter operators have had the same conditions to face; so have the companies building mills and hoisting works. When it has been possible to get material delivered it has been impossible to get men enough to handle it. When it was possible to get mechanics it was impossible to get material. The result is that the year has been with everything; that promises to be the case during 1907.

The copper miner has received about \$3 a pound more for his product during the year than he received during the year 1905, and he has produced about 10,000,000 pounds more of the metal.

Silver Miner's Prosperity.

The silver miner has produced about 6,000,000 ounces more of the white metal than he did during 1905, and he has received \$2 an ounce more for that, while the experts in the metal market are telling him that, before 1907 is over, he will be receiving 75c per ounce.

During the past month lead has been sold at \$6 per 100 pounds, the highest price ever attained for that metal, and the world is forging ahead rapidly and the demand for the metal is outstripping the supply so far that it seems altogether probable that \$6 will be the settling basis for the coming twelve months. The price last year was about \$4 a hundred better than in 1905, and the production was so much greater that the mine owners' additional profits amounted to over \$1,250,000.

While it is hard to get at the real increase in the state's production of gold and the increased production of copper, silver and lead makes it practically certain that when the segregations have been made in the home and outside smelters, and the production table, it will be found that Utah has to its credit better than 200,000 ounces, which means a gain of \$1,000,000 over 1905.

Dividends paid by the mining companies of Utah are not much short of \$1,000,000 more than they were in 1905, and there is not a particle of doubt that the twelve months ahead will witness the making of another new record. The Bingham Consolidated and the Ontario drain tunnel, with the addition of the Daly-Judge company to the dividend list, and with prospects of adding new shippers and possibly one or two new dividend-payers during the year ahead, the increase is likely to be depended upon to make history for the future.

Increase of Zinc Product.

Nothing particularly new has developed in the zinc-producing industry during the year, excepting the largely increased output of the Seranton mines.

Year's Trading in Mining Stocks

The accompanying table gives an idea of what a number of the mining stocks in Utah and also in Nevada have been doing during the past year. A few of the Nevada stocks quoted were not on the market a year ago, and the comparison of prices made on them is for six months, and in two or three instances, even less. Lower Mammoth, in the Utah list, and Cumberland-Ely, in the Nevada list, have each increased their number of shares during the year, the former by 40,000 and the latter by 200,000, but valuations are computed on the smaller number of shares, while the increase is figured on the larger number of shares. The Silver King company of Park City shows a decrease in market value of \$4,800,000, and Tonopah Extension is credited with a depreciation of \$750,000.

Company.	Shares.	Price Jan. 1.	Price Dec. 29.	Change.
Ajax	200,000	1.50	2.00	50,000
Bullion-Beck	100,000	1.50	2.00	50,000
Beck Tunnel	1,000,000	1.50	2.00	500,000
Carissa	500,000	1.50	2.00	250,000
Columbus Co.	300,000	4.50	5.00	150,000
Daly	150,000	1.00	1.50	75,000
Daly-Judge	300,000	7.00	10.00	900,000
Daly-West	180,000	17.00	20.00	540,000
Eagle & Blue Bell	250,000	2.00	3.00	250,000
Little Bell	300,000	3.75	4.50	225,000
Lower Mammoth	180,000	1.00	1.50	90,000
May Day	400,000	1.00	1.50	200,000
Ontario	150,000	3.00	4.00	150,000
Silver King	50,000	7.50	5.00	1,250,000
New York	200,000	2.00	2.50	100,000
United States Mining	500,000	50.00	55.00	2,500,000
Utah Consolidated	1,000,000	1.00	1.50	500,000
Newhouse Mines	600,000	4.50	5.00	300,000
Utah Mine Co.	100,000	7.00	7.50	50,000
Yankee Consolidated	500,000	3.00	3.50	250,000

Some of the Nevadas.

Company.	Shares.	Price Jan. 1.	Price Dec. 29.	Change.
Jim Butler	2,000,000	.75	1.00	500,000
MacNamara	300,000	.25	.50	75,000
Montana-Tonopah	1,000,000	2.50	3.00	500,000
Tonopah company	1,000,000	16.00	18.00	200,000
Tonopah-Belmont	2,000,000	2.25	2.50	500,000
Tonopah Extension	1,000,000	1.00	1.50	500,000
Tonopah Midway	1,000,000	1.25	1.50	250,000
Nevada Consolidated	1,300,000	12.00	15.00	390,000
Cumberland-Ely	1,300,000	5.00	6.00	130,000
Great Bend	1,000,000	2.00	2.50	500,000
Mohawk	1,000,000	1.50	2.00	500,000
Jumbo	1,000,000	1.25	1.50	250,000
Red Top	1,000,000	.45	.50	50,000
Silver Pick	1,000,000	.22	.25	22,000
St. Ives	1,000,000	.45	.50	50,000
Laguna	1,000,000	.45	.50	50,000
Montana Mountain	1,000,000	.37	.40	37,000
Trump	1,000,000	1.00	1.25	250,000
Jumping Jack	1,000,000	.24	.25	24,000
Nevada Hills	1,000,000	3.00	3.50	150,000
Stray Dog	1,000,000	.45	.50	50,000
Indian Camp	1,000,000	.49	.50	49,000

* Decrease.

METAL PRODUCTION FOR 1906.

Copper	68,210,000 lbs. at 19c	\$12,959,900.00
Lead	115,119,600 lbs. at 5.7c	6,561,817.20
Silver	16,281,312 oz. at 67c	10,908,479.04
Gold	417,000 oz. at \$20.67	8,619,390.00
Zinc	6,500,000 lbs. at 6c	390,000.00
Quicksilver	1,276 flasks at \$42.50	54,187.50
Total		\$39,493,773.74

Note.—In figuring all the metals, with the exception of gold, the average price for the year, as near as it can be determined late in December, without drawing down to fine fractions, is used. In the case of gold, the coinage value, without fractions, is used. In the table below, which gives the output of Utah mines for 1906, the figures compiled by H. H. Tatem, assayer in charge of the United States assay office at Helena, are given in preference to the figures obtained locally before the end of the year, as in the table above. The figures on zinc and quicksilver are excepted, as they are not covered in Mr. Tatem's report.

PRODUCTION FOR 1905.

Copper	59,273,193 lbs. at 15.590c	\$ 9,240,690.63
Lead	104,047,860 lbs. at 4.707c	4,897,532.77
Silver	11,025,208 oz. at 60.372c	6,656,138.57
Gold	249,143 oz. at \$20.67	5,149,787.65
Zinc	3,476,129 lbs. at 5.828c	202,588.79
Quicksilver	1,000 flasks at \$45	45,000.00
Total		\$26,191,738.41

RECAPITULATION.

Total production for 1906	\$39,473,773.74
Total production for 1905	26,191,738.41
Apparent increase for 1906	\$13,302,035.33

Over \$3,500,000 is accounted for in the increased amount of gold represented in this year's report, and there is no question but that the major portion of this increase is due to shipments from Nevada to the local smelters. The advance in the price of copper has added over \$2,000,000 to the value of Utah's output of that metal, nearly \$1,000,000 can be credited to the rise in silver, while over \$1,150,000 represents the increased value of the lead product, as compared with the average price of the previous year. Thus it is seen that the better prices of copper, silver and lead account for more than \$4,000,000 of the increased value in the year's production of those metals, while big gains in the production of copper, silver and lead make up the balance of increase, as shown in the totals.

Giving full credit to outside states for ores that have been shipped in here for treatment, and also allowing for the ores that have been shipped from here to Colorado and other outside smelters, it is safe to say that, when government figures, or the Helena assay office statement is issued next year, it will show that the Utah mineral product for 1906 has a value of \$19,500,000 in excess of 1905, or approximately \$38,000,000. It has been claimed that much of the silver and lead increase indicated in the tables has been due to shipments from the Coeur d'Alene mines. That is not so. It is only a few days ago that Simon Guggenheim declared in Denver that practically all of the lead-silver ores of the Coeur d'Alene was shipped to Colorado, and that the amount is insufficient to supply all the flux needed for the dry ores of the Centennial state. Consequently Utah must have been drawn upon for some. A little lead ore has come from Nevada, and so has some zinc, but there has been as much or more of these metals shipped away and settled for elsewhere than has come into this market.

The increase of copper has come from Bingham, Beaver county and Alta, while these sections, with Tintic and Deep Creek, Park City, Stockton and Ophir, have each played an important part in the increased production of lead, silver and gold.

Beaver County Shows Renewed Activity.

Mining in Beaver county has so far recovered from the set-back it received two or three years ago, that it is now causing everybody to sit up and take notice. Several new and strong corporations have invaded the camps and the older ones have pushed through in a manner that has been really electrifying. The conversion of the Cactus smelter into one of the state's greatest, if not the greatest, copper bonanza, has instilled a feeling of confidence that is now discernible in every part of the county. Other properties have made records of a gratifying character and the new year begins with a feeling that a great tonnage of ore will be finding its way to the smelters during the next twelve months. There is no wildcatting in Beaver county. There is not a single company operating there, so far as is known, that has not at least the merit of being founded on a good prospect—and all mines, or nearly all, are prospects to begin with. It is impossible to take up what has been accomplished in detail in this brief mention, so property owners and readers interested in many of the operating companies must take the will for the deed.

Turn of the Tide.

When the affairs of the Majestic company got into bad shape, and there was a prospect that the company's mines would be finally abandoned and closed down for keeps, there was little else to stimulate hope in the country than the operations of the Newhouse Mines & Smelters corporation, the Horn Silver and one or two other propositions. It is different now. The Horn Silver has continued to make good, the Cactus has rounded out into a fabulously rich mine, the Majestic properties, under new management, have been converted into regular producers, and a number of other mines have broken into the shipping lists. Men who had become confirmed pessimists on the value of the region, are now frank and ardent advocates of its worth, and real money has been just as much eager to get into the game as has capital from the outside. This all augurs well for the future. It means that mining men and operators have finally convinced themselves that it is a profitable field for legitimate mining, and that work is all that is necessary to make the districts round about Milford and Frisco just about as productive and meritorious as the best of the state. Beaver county has had its ups and downs; it is now finally straightened out for a long and prosperous pull along the road to fame and fortune.

The Sensational Cactus.

The Cactus bonanza of the Newhouse Mines & Smelters corporation has proven the sensation of the year in Utah mining. An absolutely new ore-bearing channel has been opened in the mine, and so large and so rich, size considered, has it proven to be during the past six months, that the management dare not run the risk of telling all the truth concerning it for fear of inviting the incredulous ridicule of the world. As a result of these disclosures, however, it has been deemed necessary to add fifty new dwellings to the model little city of Newhouse, to double the capacity of the great power plant; to add more hoisting and other machinery to the mine's equipment and enlarge the milling plant. During the next thirty days these changes will have all been completed and the company will then be in perfect shape to make its earnings approximate \$3,000,000 per annum, maybe more, depending on the campaign of development that is decided upon for the year. While the management will not discuss these matters for publication, it seems as though the company will have no trouble in earning at least \$4 a share net on its 600,000 shares of issued stock during 1907.

Majestic Forging Ahead.

Solid work is now being done at the Majestic company's mines and ore shipments have been gradually increased during the past six months until now there is approximately 100 tons of good product coming daily to market. General Manager E. E. Abercrombie is very much pleased with the manner in which the properties are opening up, and is confident that 1907 will be the most prosperous year in the history of the company. The Horn Silver company has maintained a steady output during the year and a respectable sum has been paid in dividends to the shareholders. The year 1907 opens auspiciously, and old as the bonanza is, there is no doubt that it will continue to earn good money for a long time to come.

Lulu Makes a Mine.

Adjoining the Horn Silver on the south is the property of the Lulu company. It has been splendidly equipped with machinery during the year, the ore bodies have been reached and prospected and the next twelve months are relied upon to bring the proposition into the ranks of the dividend earners, if not payers. It is being handled by D. P. Rohlfing as manager. He was for a long time in charge of the Horn Silver and he knows exactly what is going to be necessary to make a great mine of the Lulu. He is applying his knowledge to the systematic opening of the mine. That done to his satisfaction, the property will be heard from.

Frisco-Contact a Comer.

On the north side of the boundaries of the Horn Silver property are the extensive possessions of the Frisco-Contact company. This is a property that has been sunk to a depth of 500 feet, and has been made the Horn Silver famous as a dividend payer, he organized his company and went to work in earnest. A first-class plant of machinery has been installed and an operating shaft has been sunk to a depth of 500 feet, and prospecting for the ore bodies at the intersection of the cross-fissures with the main lode and the points at which the "breaks" or "faults" occur, has been undertaken. Substantive results are already being obtained, though the management does not anticipate the full realization of its expectations for some time to come. The development of this property is one of the big undertakings of that section. That the money now being poured into the ground will be returned with full measure of interest, and that the ground will prove as productive as its famous neighbor, Engineer Rohlfing, is just as certain as it is certain for a man in his business to be. Fine ore is exposed in the property now, but the discoveries made to date are considered as only incidental to what is to come.

Burning Moscow's Reclamation.

The Burning Moscow, Matthew Culen's famous old property, has been producing steadily throughout the year, and the old Hub mines, now the property of the Utah Mining, Milling & Transportation company, have recently been brought into the shipping list again, with a promise that the year just dawning will be full of interest to those who have backed the proposition. Big Salt Lake operators have recently organized on adjoining territory and there is no question but what another producing bonanza will be made there during the year ahead.

Some New Producers.

The Cedar company was organized last spring to operate ground that lies on either side of the Talsman, and that proposition, at a depth of less than 300 feet, has been converted into a regular producer of rich ore.

The Talsman has been made the basis of a company, and the ledge previously lost in that ground has been recovered, and a great body of fine ore is now being developed in it. Like its neighbor, the Cedar, the Talsman promises to be a regular contributor to the world's wealth from now on. New machinery for the mine was recently ordered, and with it installed and connected from the shaft with various bodies made, it will be easier to maintain a good output.

The splendid showing that has been made in these properties has resulted in the formation of the Cedar Extension company, a corporation that has acquired a great block of ground adjoining the Cedar on the east. A shaft has just been started down on this ground, and judging from the highly mineralized character of the vein striking at the grass roots and the thorough knowledge of conditions possessed by the management, it is safe to say that this property also will be in the producing list before the year has grown very old.

At the Black Rock company's property Manager Walter James has made a fine showing during the year. At a depth of less than 200 feet he has uncovered fine copper ore in both directions from the shaft, and he will now reach out for greater depth.

Imperial and Revenue.

The Imperial company's properties have also been showing up well since operations were resumed early in the fall, and several shipments of fine copper ore have been made to the smelters in the Salt Lake valley. The Imperial ought to make one of the great, big copper bonanzas of the Beaver county copper belt. It is admirably located, and enough development has been done to justify the expenditure of big money in its equipment and further opening.

If this property was to be developed, he considered cheap at \$2,000,000. In the Pine Grove district, eighteen miles from Newhouse, the Revenue company, a powerful combination of local talent, is in possession of one of the largest properties in the state. More than 100 claims have been patented, and preparations are now being made for the starting of a mill in the spring. The ore is largely silver-gold, with some lead and copper. It is one of the coming bonanzas of the southern country. Its management is in first-class hands, and its handling is being done without any attempt at attracting public attention.

It would be possible to go on and enumerate what is being done at prospects all through the county, but suffice it to say that Beaver county contains mineral in quantity and throughout a wide area. It is evident, too, that the fact is just beginning to be understood, and there is every reason to believe that it will forge ahead with greater strides during the next twelve months than it has ever done in a similar length of time before.

UTAH MINES PAY IN 1906 DIVIDENDS OF \$5,165,650

Increase of Nearly \$1,000,000 Over the Figures for the Preceding Year.

Totals Will Be Greatly Swelled When the Big Bingham Mines Complete Their Smelters.

DIVIDENDS PAID BY UTAH MINES DURING THE YEAR 1906.

Beck Tunnel Consolidated	\$ 325,000
Bingham-New Haven	22,600
Bullion-Beck and Champion	40,000
Carissa Gold & Copper Co.	30,000
Consolidated Mercur	100,000
Daly-West	432,000
Gemini	200,000
Grand Central	187,000
Horn Silver	80,000
Mammoth	140,000
Mountain View	12,550
Petro	32,000
Sacramento	40,000
Silver King	800,000
Swansea	18,000
Utah Mine Co. (Fish Springs)	34,000
Utah Consolidated	1,350,000
Uncle Sam	50,000
United States Co. (in round numbers)	1,100,000
Victoria	125,000
West Mountain Placer	5,000
Yankee Consolidated	42,500
Total	\$5,165,650
Paid during 1905	4,266,000
Increase for 1906	\$ 899,650

Nearly every dividend-paying mine in the state of Utah has done better during the past twelve months than it did during 1905. The only striking exception has been the Silver King, of Park City, which cut its payments in half last May owing, it was given out at the time, to the fact that it was desired to replenish the treasury and prepare for the legal battles that had been precipitated upon the company through the action brought by the Magnolia-St. Louis company. For these reasons that company's payments are \$100,000 less than they would otherwise have been.

The Beck Tunnel Consolidated company, which made its initial distribution in December, one year ago, has been a regular monthly contributor during the past twelve months, while the Bingham-New Haven company, the Carissa company and two or three others appear as new faces in the list, some appearing for the first time, others stepping in after taking a rest of shorter or longer duration.

As was the case in 1905, Utah Consolidated again ranks as the biggest dividend payer in the state, while the United States company, owing to the drop in Silver King, takes second place. Tintic takes first place for the number of companies in the dividend column, one-half of the number mentioned in the table being representative of that camp.

One year ago the belief was expressed that Daly-Judge, Columbus Consolidated, with possibly Boston Consolidated, and some of the other big copper producers, would go on a dividend-paying basis, but plans in each case prevented the companies from doing so. Not that earnings would not permit it, but simply because the companies decided, in most instances, to begin expanding in bettering equipment and in doing new work.

Daly-Judge in Line.

The initial dividend of the Daly-Judge company will be paid on the 12th of January, and that of the Columbus Consolidated will be disbursed on the 5th. The former company pays 37 1/2c per share, or \$112,500, and the latter begins its career as a bread-winner with a payment of 15c a share, or \$45,000. There is no question but that each of them will continue regular quarterly payments throughout the year at the rate fixed, as both have large cash reserves and the properties of each are considerably more than earning the dividends named.

It is not now expected that the Boston Consolidated, who began expanding in bettering equipment and in doing new work, will make a dividend payment this year, owing to the million or more that is being spent in the construction of its mammoth milling plant at Garfield and the stripping of its copper-bearing porphyry deposits in the Bingham camp.

For the same reason it is highly probable that the Utah Copper company will hold off another year. In the case of the Newhouse Mines & Smelters there is every reason to believe that dividends will be forthcoming before the end of the year, the matter resting in the judgment of the management as to the size of surplus that should be accumulated in the meantime.

No such record was ever made by Utah mines before but there is not the slightest doubt that a better showing will be made during 1907, while the following year will make all past records appear small by comparison. By that time Bingham alone will be paying pretty close to what the state's total is now, if it does not exceed it. It has been a great dividend year—better ones are ahead.

MINING PROGRESS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The feature of mining in Washington county during the year has been the work of the Utah & Eastern Copper company, owner of the famous old Dixie mines, a few miles from St. George. A series of difficulties over the management had no control has resulted in materially curtailing production of copper bullion and cost the company a great many dollars. Over \$50,000 has been spent in the building of forty odd miles of road between the railroad and the company's smelting works at Shomo. This road was planned with the purpose of maintaining traction engine trains to haul out the bullion and take in supplies of coke, etc. When well under way the company's efforts in this direction were set at naught by the disastrous and practically unheard-of floods that visited the southern region during the season. Miles and miles of grade were washed out and had to be reconstructed. Finally more than half of the distance was put in shape and an effort was made to start the smelter and keep it running. Simultaneously, almost, the railroad became swamped with business and, following a short run at the smelter, it was found impossible to get fuel enough to keep things moving. The whole forty miles of road is now finished, and Manager C. H. Doolittle declares that what is it possible to get enough fuel ahead to insure steady operations, he will make a record for production that will convince the mining world that the Dixie is a copper mine of more than ordinary merit.

The Paymaster properties, adjoining the Dixie, have been operated under bond during the year, and reports from the property indicate that results of a substantial character have been attained. What will become of the option held on the property is something not known here at the present time. There has been considerable work done on gold properties in the western edge of the county during the year, and it is understood that mines of merit are being made there.

In the iron fields nothing out of the ordinary has transpired. Some work has been done and some of the mines have been patented. One of these days there will be something doing in the iron deposits of the southern country, and when the right time arrives Washington county, as well as Iron county, will be heard from.

JOHNNIE AS A PROMOTER.

(Cleveland Plain Dealer.)
"I'm afraid you don't like me very well, Johnnie," said the young man, who thought he was interesting to Johnnie's sister.
Johnnie shook his head.
"I ain't down on you," he replied. "I'm only sorry for you cause you ain't wise 'f you'd put less money on sis an' more on you 'ud stand a blame sight better chance with her. See?"